



CDC and Health Partners Responding to Monkeypox Case in the U.S.

NYC DOHMH OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE
BUREAU OF HEALTHCARE AND COMMUNITY READINESS

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Case identified after monkeypox clusters in several other countries

CDC and Massachusetts health officials investigating monkeypox case
By Nadia Kounang and Jennifer Henderson, CNN
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- CDC is tracking multiple clusters of monkeypox that have been reported within the past two weeks in several countries that don't normally report monkeypox, including Portugal, Spain, and the United Kingdom.
- The CDC are collaborating with the Massachusetts Department of Public Health to investigate a case of monkeypox in a Massachusetts resident who had recently traveled to Canada by private transportation.
- "Many of these global reports of monkeypox cases are occurring within sexual networks. However, healthcare providers should be alert to any rash that has features typical of monkeypox. We're asking the public to contact their healthcare provider if they have a new rash and are concerned about monkeypox," Dr. Inger Damon, Director of CDC's Division of High-Consequence Pathogens and Pathology.

Monkeypox

What people should do:

- People who may have symptoms of monkeypox, particularly men who report sex with other men, and those who have close contact with them, should be aware of any unusual rashes or lesions and contact their healthcare provider for a risk assessment.

What healthcare providers should do:

- If healthcare providers identify patients with a rash that looks like monkeypox, consider monkeypox, regardless of whether the patient has a travel history to central or west African countries.
- Do not limit concerns to men who report having sex with other men.
- Some patients have had genital lesions and the rash may be hard to distinguish from syphilis, herpes simplex virus (HSV) infection, and other more common infections.
- Isolate any patients suspected of having monkeypox in a negative pressure room, and ensure staff understand the importance of wearing appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) and that they wear it each time they are near suspected cases.
- Consult the New York City health department as soon as monkeypox is suspected.



Symptoms of the monkeypox virus are shown on a patient's hand, from a 2003 case in the United States.

Monkeypox Background

- Monkeypox is typically caught from an animal bite, scratch or contact with the animal's bodily fluid.
- The lesions are similar to those from smallpox, but its infection rate is much lower than that of smallpox.
- Up until this current outbreak, a person sick with monkeypox spread the virus to between zero and one person, on average. All previous outbreaks (up until now) burned themselves out quickly.

Monkeypox Preparedness and Response Actions

- **NYC DOHMH Provider Line: 866-692-3641**
 - Taking reports and conducting investigations for suspected monkeypox
- NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene actions:
 - Briefing executive agency leadership
 - Surveilling and assisting NYC Hospitals
 - Briefing NYC Healthcare Coalition
 - Maintaining awareness with NYCEM/ESF-8
- Your Actions:
 - Test/maintain negative pressure isolation room
 - Test/maintain PPE (same as PPE as COVID-19)
 - Use of disposable gown and gloves for patient contact
 - Use of fit-tested NIOSH-certified N95 (or comparable) filtering disposable
 - Use of eye protection (e.g., face shields or goggles), as recommended under standard precautions, if medical procedures may lead to splashing or spraying of a patient's body fluids
 - Consider conducting Mystery Patient Drills